

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Sept. 23, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, in the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBBLE,

Chairman in State Republican Central Com.

Madison, August 12, 1861.

Union Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting for the appointment of two delegates from the city assembly district to the Union convention, adjourned to meet at Madison, on Tuesday, the 24th inst.,

will be held at the Court Room, this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock. A general attendance of members of all political parties

OPPOSED to party nomination, and in favor of Union ticket is urgently requested.

MANY CITIZENS.

Col. Mulligan's Command.

The force under Col. Mulligan at Lexington consisted of the Irish brigade, Col. Marshall's Illinois cavalry, and Penobsky's command of about six hundred Home Guards and Kansas troops, in all amounting to from 2,500 to 3,000 men. His defense consisted of heavy earthworks ten feet in height and a ditch of eight feet in width.

These fortifications surround a college building, and are said to be able to resist a force of 10,000 men. The fortifications extend to the river bluff, and from the bluff to the water's edge there is a wide shoving bench.

Gen. Price has from fifteen to thirty thousand men. He is reported to have plenty of artillery, but short of powder.

His principal position is at and in the village of New Lexington, Mulligan having shelled him out of Old Lexington below.

Two columns of federal troops, about 5,000 strong, left St. Joseph and Chillicothe on Sunday morning, a week ago, and ought to have reached the river opposite Lexington on Thursday morning, but would be unable to cross. The character of their artillery was such that they could render no other service but to command the river beach.

Some accounts say that this force did actually arrive at the time stated. If so, we do not see how it was possible for the enemy to prevent Col. Mulligan from getting water, which, as the dispatches say, was the cause of the surrender.

It is also said that Col. Sturgis had augmented this reinforcement to upwards of 6,000. In addition to this, 6,000 federal troops were on their way by steamboats, having left Jefferson City on Wednesday.

These boats were at Glasgow on Thursday morning, which is about thirty miles from Lexington. Upon their arrival at Lexington there would be twelve thousand federal troops to oppose Price.

Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the positive nature of the dispatches from Jefferson City that Mulligan had surrendered on Friday afternoon, we do not credit it. It must be remembered that communication is not very direct, and that the country about Lexington is likely to be full of rumors, and what we receive from thence must be taken with considerable allowance. We hope, at least, that the news is incorrect, and think there is some ground for such a belief.

The Difference.

Our friend and correspondent A. G., who writes us from Washington, imagines that the only difference between the act of confiscation and Fremont's proclamation consists in a difference of phraseology—that in one case the slave is called a slave, and in the other a "person owing service."

Certainly he cannot have examined the subject with his usual accuracy, or he would not have come to this conclusion, or indeed, any other conclusion than that there is a very wide difference between the act of congress and the proclamation, so far as slaves are concerned.

The act of congress confiscates to the government only such slaves as are employed in the rebel army under permission or the direction of their masters.

The proclamation makes the slaves of rebels who take up arms, free men.

Under the law of confiscation, the master may be ever so much a rebel, with arms in his hands, enlisted in the army, and yet none of his slaves confiscated. Or his slaves may be in the army, killing Union troops, or building forts, and not be liable to confiscation, because the master has prudently withheld his permission or direction to the slave to do so, while the same object is attained by the orders of some military officer in the rebel army. The master, to avoid the confiscation act, has only to refuse to allow his slaves to go into the rebel army, while he privately says to an officer,

"if you make the order, it is submitted to under compulsion; therefore, if the federal army should at any time take possession

of my plantation, no proof could be made

that my slaves served in your army under my direction or permission, and, although they labor for you continually, they cannot be confiscated." Such is the law, and it seems to have been drawn for the purpose of protecting the slaves of the rebels, while employed against the federal forces, rather than rendering the possession of the master more insecure. Such, at least, has been its effect, because it appears to have induced the President to modify Fremont's proclamation, under which the slaves of the rebels, whether at home or in the army, were made free.

We hope we have been sufficiently explicit, so that our correspondent, as well as others who think there was very little change made in the proclamation by the President's order, will understand us. We think the alteration is vitally important, not only in a practical point of view, but as indicating a policy on the part of the administration more favorable to rebel slave property than we could wish. When the government takes the position that the property of all rebels is forfeited, and their slaves free men, it will occupy the correct ground, and not before.

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In another column we publish a call for a Union Mass Convention, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Union Convention which meets at Madison, on Tuesday next, the 24th inst.

We deem it necessary that this meeting be unanimously attended by all, who are opposed to party nominations at this time. We therefore cordially invite all without distinction of party, and all who are in favor of the movement to attend and take part in the business of the meeting, and if possible, select delegates who will represent a majority of the people of this city in the important crisis which the nation is now passing through.

We desire to have an expression of the people in reference to those political schemers, no matter to what political party they may belong, who are now moving heaven and earth, to secure a nomination on strict party grounds, which will be their death knell, now and forever. However strange it may appear to every patriot in the state, we have every reason to know that certain politicians are endeavoring to procure nominations in strict party conventions, regardless of the best interest of the state, and nation at large. We are decidedly opposed to them, and boldly enter our protest against the course they have adopted to accomplish their purpose. We therefore appeal to all patriots who recognize at this time only two parties, viz: PATRIOTS and TRAITORS, to attend this meeting this evening.

We hold the union of these States paramount to party discipline and party usages, and therefore until the great rebellion is subdued, the glorious Constitution of the Fathers maintained as it is, and a fraternal feeling again prevailing, uniting us as before under Freedom's flag, "without a star obscured or stripe erased," we desire to have no man breathe or cherish party principles for the mere purpose of gratifying an ambitious lust for office and and the spoils."

Come, then, fellow citizens, patriots and co-workers in the cause of right and justice, come one, come all who are in favor of sustaining the government in its hour of trial and carrying on the war to its bitter end, and to the bottom dollar to the meeting to-night and take part in the deliberations. Loyal people everywhere demand it, our common country requires it, the landmarks of old political parties be for the time obliterated and every one united, determinedly pledged to the defence of the nation, let the consequences be what they may.

MANY LOYAL CITIZENS.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Fifth Regiment.

CAMP ADVANCE, Va., Sept. 13th, 1861.

DEAR GAZETTE:—The course of life is checkered but no where so much as here. The day I wrote to you last I was sent off to Washington on business, and as I was detained there all night, I went up to see our old camp and the boys who were left there to guard the tents and other property left by us. The tents were all taken down and packed into one with the other property. Our old camp looked like the breaking up of a hard winter, the whole ground, covered with loose boards, tent-floors, benches and straw from our bunks. The boys there all feel well. Corp. Wilson had his discharge and was about leaving for home. Hodson was getting better very fast. Helms, Wagner, Taylor and Mitchell are in the government hospital (in the Columbia College buildings) and are all improving in health. Corp. Wilson had been out to the hospital the day I saw him, and he says that the best of care is taken of the sick there.

When I got back here I found the boys having a good time, as they had just been paid off, half in treasury notes and half in gold. We sent home nearly half our money and would have sent more had it been in notes, but the gold we could not send. Well, never mind, we can use it somehow, I guess.

Our company went out on picket day before yesterday and had the pleasure of helping capture a spy and sending him to Gen. Smith.

A scouting party which went out from here on the 11th had a skirmish with the enemy near here, and as the Indiana regiment was going by a corn field it was fired upon by the enemy from a masked battery, and six killed, seven wounded and three are missing. Our rifled cannon soon silenced the battery and dispersed the enemy, then the party returned to camp. We could see the shells of the enemy burst in the air from the camp.

When the party returned several loads of Union families came with it, and every where along the rebel lines they are leaving homes and running for life. I saw one old man seventy years old, his head white as snow, who had left his home and come within our pickets. He says that for two weeks after the battle at Bull's Run the rebels chased him through swamps,

cornfields and pine groves, but at last he was compelled to go on the other side of the river and stay until we began this advance. He says the rebels caught an old man near where he lived, who was seventy-five years old and so feeble that he had to use a cane in order to get around, and took him to Richmond, where he is now a prisoner. He (the prisoner) has two boys in the federal army.

The Second Regiment are to be paid off to-day, and I am glad of it as the boys need the money very much.

I must close as breakfast is nearly ready and Sgt. Smith says if I do not come soon we will not let me have any breakfast.

The boys are all very much pleased that Father Burgess is going to the war, but are very angry that the boys there are so slow in coming forward. Could the men in Rock county see what we have seen a regiment could be raised there in two weeks. Come on, boys. Yours in haste,

J. M. KIMBALL.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

Quavers from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1861.

The editor of the Washington Star has found a mare's nest! On Saturday afternoon his bulletin board announced in glaring capitals that the evening edition would contain "an important letter of instructions to General Fremont!" In conversation it was heard to say "a letter repudiating Fremont's proclamation!" and that it was "the greatest thing that President Lincoln had ever done for himself." So he gave prompt publicity to his discovery without note or comment.

The "seer" of the Intelligencer, an elderly gentleman of great respectability, but not so quick-sighted as the watchman of the lesser light, has finally made the same discovery, and in this morning's issue gives it publicity, with a few complaisant comments about "what we predicted."

The vigilant commander of the Baltimore Clipper, who, it seems, has been looking out for a storm "ever since the appearance of the proclamation," at sight of this "bow in the cloud," responds from aloft his trim little craft, "aye aye, sir! all right!"

Pronice, too, of the Louisville Journal, says without joking, that with these "corrections desired by the Union men of Kentucky," he goes in with Fremont.

Certainly General Fremont ought to be willing to undergo almost any "modification" or curtailment, so that Mr. Lincoln has succeeded in making plain to these hair-splitting worthies the "mighty difference 'twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee." The great preference there is for the circumlocution that "any person claimed to be held to labor or service" shall not be given up, "any law of the state or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding," over the simple declaration that "their slaves, if they have any, shall be declared free men." That they must be set free is inevitable, acting under whichever authority you please, from the simple fact that the government can do nothing else with them. They cannot be sold, like the horses and mules, because the government is not a negro trader. They cannot be held as slaves, because the government is not a slaveholder; so that there is no other way to keep them from again rendering "aid and comfort to the enemy," but to make men of them, and if they show fight, trial them as you do other men.

The government accepts the tender of military services by Count of Paris and Duc de Chartres. They will probably enter Gen. McClellan's staff.

Young Count Penthievre, son of Prince de Joinville, enters the United States Naval Academy. He is sixteen years old.

Major Bausenwein, late aide-de-camp to Garibaldi, has to day been commissioned in the military service of the United States.

Yesterday, an unauthorized scouting party from the thirty-fourth New York regiment crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Seneca, and were attacked by a large party of the enemy. One of our men was killed and several wounded. One of the latter, who was shot through the cheek, but died, was pursued by the enemy, and on reaching a creek threw in his gun, and then plunged in himself, laying on his back, resting his head on a stone, with his mouth and nostrils above water. He evaded his pursuers, and after three hours submersion, he crawled to shore. His companions were concealed on the Maryland shore.

The 2d Rhode Island battery, stationed near the mouth of the Seneca, shelled yesterday an encampment of Confederates nearly opposite, and is believed several were killed. The enemy did not respond, probably for the want of artillery.

This morning at daylight it was discovered by Gen. Stone's pickets near Cornell's Ferry, that the enemy during the previous night had commenced and partially constructed an entrenchment on the Virginia side, about 500 feet from the slope facing the river. One of our light batteries opened upon them about 9 o'clock, and after twenty or thirty rounds, nothing was to be seen of the enemy, and but little of the results of their labors.

For some days past conversations have been held between our own and rebel pickets, from which it has been discovered that several members of the 2d Richmond cavalry were anxious to exchange late Richmond papers for "the Mississippi flotilla" he made as quick as possible, and the expedition entrusted to brave and competent bands; and then let the intrepid Pathfinder rally his comrades for an overland route to the mouth of the Mississippi. As the leader of that enterprise, he'll be perfectly at home. His orders will all be given orally, and not subject to the criticism of superior authority. His "proclamations" then will go forth from brazen lips "in words of fire"—proclaiming liberty, not only to the slaves, but will be mighty apt to set some of the masters free! He'll make no use of red tape documents. The little paper rolls are twisted at one end and carry their commentaries in the other! and they'll be sent along the road on no equivocal message, but will speak right out, and mean what they say!

This will be the field of action for John C. Fremont when he gets his army organized and things in Missouri straightened up so that he can get out of his half military, half civil position to a field for which he is altogether better adapted. Let all the necessary negotiations and red tape arrangements for "the Mississippi flotilla" be made as quick as possible, and the expedition entrusted to brave and competent bands;

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Yours truly, A. G.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.

All officers of Gen. Fremont's staff were ordered to-day to report themselves at headquarters forthwith.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Special to the Herald.—From developments made to-day I am satisfied that the statement forwarded last night, purporting to come from man just from Manassas, concerning the strength and condition of the rebels, was garbled, coming through an outside party. To-day I have seen him and his statement is very clear, and confirmed by numerous other statements made by other reliable parties. His position of late at Richmond, Manassas, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Munson's Hill and Fairfax, at various periods, and his extensive acquaintance with men and things, have enabled him to judge well of the condition and movements of the rebels.

Gen. Critten den has ordered the militia to be mustered forthwith into service.

Hamilton Pope, brigadier general of the Home Guard, also calls upon the people of each ward in Louisville, to meet this afternoon and organize into companies for the protection of the city.

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Prentiss, too, of the Louisville Journal, says, without joking, that with those "corrections desired by the Union men of Kentucky," he goes in with Fremont.

Com. Goldsmith, of the Brazil, squadron, is to be flag officer at Hampton.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.

The Richmond Whig of the 18th inst., says more federal prisoners escaped. It also contains a report that Gen. Lee had captured Gen. Reynolds whilst he was passing from one federal camp to another. This story is doubtless all bosh.

The withdrawal of Com. Stringham from the Minnesota, excited much comment, and there was great regret at Fort Monroe.

Com. Goldsmith, of the Brazil, squadron,

is to be flag officer at Hampton.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.

Orders have been issued from Washington to Capt. Kensel, quartermaster at this point, directing him to provide quarters and rations on George Island, in this harbor, for one hundred political prisoners, which are expected to arrive in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

A messenger who has just arrived from Chain Bridge reports that all was quiet at that point this morning.

A rebel deserter just came in from Munson's Hill.

He brings news that Beauregard

had promised the North Carolina and South Carolina regiments of his army, that

they should be led to battle before the

first of October, and be permitted to go

home.

The position assumed towards this country by the Spanish government is not satisfactory.

A diplomatic correspondence is

now in progress between the state depart-

ment and the Spanish minister.

A telegram received yesterday by a prominent officer of the government, dated at Indianapolis, says Gov. Morton and Colonel Wood left for Louisville on the 19th, on a special train, with guns and ammunition.

Government has ordered the home guards and the regiments on board, and to hold

themselves in readiness. It is further added that ten thousand additional troops could leave that state in twenty-four hours.

The government accepts the tender of

military services by Count of Paris and the

Duc de Chateauneuf.

They will probably enter Gen. McClellan's staff.

Young Count Penthievre, son of Prince

de Joinville, enters the United States Naval

Academy. He is sixteen years old.

Major Bausewein, late side-dcamp to

Garibaldi, has to day been commissioned in the military service of the United States.

Yesterday, an unauthorized scouting party

from the thirty-fourth New York regi-

ment crossed the Potomac near the mouth

of the Seneca, and were attacked by a large

party of the enemy.

One of our men was killed and several wounded.

One of the latter, who was shot through the cheek, but

was pursued by the enemy, and on

reaching a creek threw in his gun, and then

plunged in himself, laying on his back,

resting his head on a stone, with his mouth

and nostrils above water. He evaded his

pursuers, and after three hours submersion,

he crawled to shore. His companions were

concealed on the Maryland shore.

The 2d Rhode Island battery, stationed

near the mouth of the Seneca, shelled yes-

terday an encampment of confederates near-

by opposite, and it is believed several were

killed. The enemy did not respond, prob-

ably for the want of artillery.

This morning at daylight it was discov-

ered by Gen. Stone's pickets near Cornell's

Ferry, that the enemy during the previous

night had commenced and partially con-

structed an entrenchment on the Virginia

side, about 500 feet from the slope facing

the river. One of our light batteries open-

ed upon them about 9 o'clock, and after

twenty or thirty rounds, nothing was to be

seen of the enemy, and but little of the re-

sults of their labor.

For some days past conversations have

been held between our own and rebel pick-

ets, from which it has been discovered that

several members of the 2d Richmond cav-

alry are anxious to exchange late Rich-

mond papers for leading Union journals,

but our pickets declined.

This will be the field of action for John

Fremont when he gets away from the

square-rail restraint of the "department,"

down among the mountains of Tennessee and

the glades of Mississippi. His war de-

partment will be along with him, and

he will be compelled to act in accordance

with his orders.

How far the present attempt to "modi-

fy" the brave general will have the effect of

inducing him to make any material change

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861:

Arrive.	Closes.	Arrive.	Closes.
Chicago, through.	12:30 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.
way.	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Oakland, and way.	8:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Milwaukee, through.	8:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
way.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien.	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Monroe.	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Beloit.	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville and Sylvester departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.			
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.			

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

DOCTOR HAMILIN.—It will be perceived by reference to a card from Doctor Palmer, lately appointed surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, that he has transferred his professional business to Dr. Hamlin, of New York, who occupies Dr. P.'s former office. Dr. Hamlin brings with him the highest testimonials of capacity and education as a physician and surgeon; this together with the confidence reposed in his ability by Dr. Palmer, is a sufficient guarantee to the public of the proper discharge of the duties of his profession.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Messrs. Echlin & Footh and M. Harsh have left with us new advertisements, which will appear to-morrow. They have each a fine stock of goods.

WAR MEETING.—There will be a war meeting at Emerald Grove, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 24th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of aiding the Rock and Green county regiment. Let every one who is willing to enlist be present.

SPRING VALLEY DISTRICT.—The delegates to the republican state convention from the Spring Valley assembly district are Messrs. C. F. Dickey and Orrin Guernsey. There will probably be no delegates appointed to the Union convention.

JANESVILLE CITY DISTRICT.—The convention of delegates from the several wards in this city met on Saturday evening at the court room, and appointed Wm. B. Strong and Wm. A. Lawrence as delegates from this assembly district to the republican state convention.

CAMP TREDWY.—The camp for the 13th regiment has been located upon the prairie on the Mount Zion road, north-east of Dr. Whiting's residence. Fifteen tents were put up to-day, and are occupied by the Rutgers Guards.

ACCIDENT.—Chris. Wilmarth, a wheat buyer of this city, fell from a load of wheat in the street near the Corn Exchange, this afternoon, and one of the wheels passed over his body, injuring him seriously.

BRADFORD DISTRICT.—The republicans of the Bradford assembly district have elected Messrs. R. B. Pember and S. S. Northrop delegates to the republican state convention. Messrs. W. H. Stark and T. C. Westby are the delegates to the Union convention.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.—The following order was issued from the war department on Tuesday:

"The commanding officer of the United States forces at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, is authorized to accept the services of such North Carolinians, not to exceed one regiment, as in his neighborhood may volunteer to take up arms for the United States, and to designate a regular army officer to muster them into service. The recruits will be organised in the first instance into a battalion or regiment, according to numbers. The mustering officer will make timely requisition for arms and other necessary supplies, and the commanding officer will, on the recommendation of the volunteers, propose such persons as he may deem suitable to officer the companies, battalion or regiment, that may, if approved, be commissioned by the President. By order,

L. THOMAS, Adj. Gen. U. S. A."

Fort Lafayette contains eighty-one prisoners, who are guarded by eighty-two soldiers. This proportion of soldiers to prisoners is accidental; still, it is intended that the former shall not greatly exceed the latter.

The letters from our diplomatic representatives in Russia, Germany, and Italy contain gratifying and satisfactory evidences of the sympathy of the sovereigns and people with us in our war with the rebellion.

PRISONERS AT ST. LOUIS.—There are now seventy-four rebel prisoners confined in the military prison at St. Louis.

Tacitus says: "In the early ages man lived a life of innocence and simplicity."—Upon this a critic remarks: "When was this period of innocence? The first woman went astray. The very first man born into the world killed the second. When did the time of simplicity begin?"

The following story is told of Rev. Dr. Morse: At an association dinner a debate arose as to the benefit of flogging in bringing up children. The doctor took the affirmative, and his chief opponent was a young minister, whose reputation for veracity was not very high. He maintained that parents often do harm to their children from unjust punishment, from not knowing the facts in the case. "Why," said he, "is the only time my father whipped me was for telling the truth." "Well," retorted the Doctor, "it cured you of it!"

Lieut. Lyon, a nephew of the late Gen. Lyon, was one of the killed in the accident near Cockeysville, Md., where the train bearing the "Ira Harris cavalry" was thrown from the track. He was formerly employed in the office of the Christian Secretary at Hartford, Ct. His remains will be taken to Ashford, Ct.

JOHN A. LOGAN DIES WITH COMPROMISE.—The Crawford (Ia.) Bulletin, speaking of the revolutionized sentiments in Egypt in favor of the war, and particularly of Colonel John A. Logan's regiment, says:

"Logan declares that he and other compromise men in congress met in a secret conclave, and determined to make a last of fort. They sent May to Richmond to ascertain if the confederates would entertain, accept or offer any compromise. No compromise could be agreed upon, they utterly refusing, even though a blank sheet of paper be given them to write their own terms. Logan declares their intention is to fight, and calls upon all democrats to rally around the old flag, and thwart them in their disablling efforts to destroy the government."

Last week General Fremont telegraphed to the War Department for sixteen nine-inch guns and thirty thirteen-inch mortars. The former reached him from Pittsburg in three days. The latter were manufactured and delivered at the rate of five a week. These mortars throw shells weighing two hundred and forty pounds, which strike with a force equivalent to forty tons.

To My Patrons.

Believing that my services, for the present are needed more in the war than they are here, I have concluded to leave immediately for the scene of action.

Doctor Hamlin, of New York, a gentleman whose qualifications, skill and experience entitle him to a full share of public confidence, and E. F. Spalding, who has been with me for the past year, will attend to the duties of the office and wents of my patrons during my absence.

Those having claims against me will present them at the office for payment; and those indebted to me for medical services will please call and settle their accounts without delay.

HENRY PALMER.

Janesville, Sept. 20, 1861. ss23d3-wlt

PREMIUM LIST

of the

People's Fair of Rock County.

DIVISION A—NO. 1

Blooded Horses.

N B Boyce, Harmony, 1st prem on stallion over 4 years old.

Committee—Seth Fisher, E F North, David McClay.

DIVISION A—NO. 2

Horses for General Purposes.

N B Boyce, Harmony, 1st prem on stallion over 4 years old.

Fenton, Janesville, 2d prem on stallion over 4 years old.

N D Boyce, Johnston, 1st prem on stallion over 4 years old.

H. Bollard, Union, 2d prem on stallion over 3 yrs old and under 4.

J. W. Boyce, Harmony, 1st prem on stallion over 2 and under 3 yrs old.

A C Douglass, Plymouth, 2d prem on stallion over 2 and under 3 yrs old.

R. C. Chaffee, 1st prem on gelding over 4 yrs old (no competitor).

J. W. Boyce, Harmony, 1st prem on gelding over 3 and under 4 yrs old.

Wm. Spalding, Harmony, 2d prem on gelding over 3 and under 4 yrs old.

McKibbin, Johnston, 1st prem on gelding over 2 and under 3 yrs old.

W. H. Hough, Janesville, 2d prem on gelding over 2 and under 3 yrs old.

A. S. Johnson, La Prairie, 1st prem on gelding over 2 and under 3 yrs old.

A. S. Johnson, La Prairie, 1st prem on gelding over 2 and under 3 yrs old.

R. C. Chaffee, 1st prem on gelding over 4 yrs old.

J. W. Boyce, Johnston, 2d prem on gelding over 4 yrs old.

J. W. Boyce, Johnston, 1st prem on mare colt over 3 and under 4 yrs old.

S. Fisher, Center, 2d prem on mare colt over 3 and under 4 yrs old.

A. S. Johnson, La Prairie, 1st prem on mare colt over 3 and under 4 yrs old.

W. H. Hough, Janesville, 2d prem on mare colt over 3 and under 4 yrs old.

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INSURANCE.
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1860.

As 8cts. B.T.S.

Cash, on hand and in bank, \$4,338.41

Cash in hands of Agents, and in
course of transmission, 6,200.89

Cash loaned out, 30,000.00

Total Assets, \$41,539.00

Bills receivable for loans amply secured, 70,223.00

Real estate, unencumbered, (value paid), 15,000.00

240 shares Bank Stock in Hartford, in part, 2,200.00

100 shares in New York, 2,200.00

900 " Boston, 107,325.00

400 " St. Louis, 40,300.00

240 " railroad and
other stock, 16,150.00

Hartford City Bonds, 8 1/2 per cent., 36,500.00

State stocks, (Penns.) 56,225.00

20 shares State Bank Wisconsin, 3,140.00

Total Assets, \$95,584.53

Total Liabilities, 64,947.42

Insurance against loss or damage by fire on Dwelling-Houses, Barns, Factories, and other buildings, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

This company is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with peculiar property has been denominated "The Old Hartford." As an *industry* to the insured, it refers to a well informed agent well versed in the business of insurance, and who is a public agent for liberal patronage, we might offer its history of success in business and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, as ample sufficient for the purpose.

Policy issued without delay by mail.

F. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

AETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual,

Cash Capital, - \$1,000,000,

Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181.72,

and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA

during the past five years:

In Ohio, \$100,000.00

Wisconsin, 65,000.00

Kent., 40,000.00

Illino., 30,000.00

Michigan, 58,150.00

Tennessee, 57,600.00

Towa & Minn., 102,390.00

Kans., 10,000.00

Penn. & Va., 31,050.00

Mississippi and Alabama, 40,212.18

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Bills accepted in terms connected with solvency and
for prompt.

Especial attention given to Insurance for terms of 1 to
6 years, of

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the
many advantages the Hartford Insurance Company pos-
ses in this line, should be considered in the selection of
an insurance company, in selecting their best interests.

During "dormant times" the necessity for reliable
Insurance becomes an imperative duty—the utility of
proper policies to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns through-
out the state. Policies issued without delay, by any of
the duly authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with care and fidelity.

H. W. COLLINS, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City

Capital and Surplus, - \$380,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City

Capital and Surplus, - \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City

Capital and Surplus, - \$286,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

Capital and Surplus, - \$290,487

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

Capital and Surplus, - \$265,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

Capital and Surplus, - \$450,000

THE above are First Class, justly popular, and prompt

paying companies. They are in investigation into

their condition and solicit business entirely upon

their real merits. In point of solvency and reliability

and honest dealing, they are the best in the country.

They are bound up with every loss sustained

in the world—first class bonds and mortgages upon

property in New York and Brooklyn—securities which

have not, for the past ten years, depreciated below par

and are now at par, or above, in value.

The railroad, bank, and other stocks, which are subject to

the fluctuations of the market, and liable to losses of

panic, as the experience of the past teaches, to become

almost, if not entirely, valueless.

Companies entering the field of competition, well calculated to mislead by publishing partial and one-sided

statements of their conditions, and without a cash

on hand, are to be avoided.

Business must be conducted upon the principles of

honesty, integrity, and uprightness, and kept

over and above their capital twice the amount, and in

most instances four times, needed for the reimbursement

of all their risks.

With such a foundation, and with such

confidence, as to the future, to look with confidence

to the future for their patronage.

Policies issued without delay, and forms ready for

use.

Mutual Companies, and a certainty of return paid off

anxiously.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Wanted!

In exchange for Cloth and Yarn—Wool, Soap, Wool,

Grease, old Rags and kind of grain, for which the

highest price will be allowed.

Please give us a call.

A. WHEELER & SONS,

Janesville, March 22, 1860.

Change of Proprietors.

I HAVE purchased from Mr. Platt, Eyclesheimer &

Interest in

The Moat Market

in the center of the Milwaukee street bridge, and will

hereafter continue the business.

As in times past, the market will be supplied with

every article of food, and I shall endeavor to

keep up the reputation it has heretofore

had.

GEORGE A. YOUNG,

agent for the charge of

Custom Carding.

We are putting our Custom Carding Machine into the

best possible order, and are determined to do the best

work over in the west, and are ready to do the best

and the fairest.

Never use any incriminating wool, as it will be

better to use

Mixed and White Rolls

on hand, for sale at full price.

Cloth Dressing!

Those wishing to send wool to this branch, also to clothing, old garments, &c., &c., also, carpets washed on short notice.

Those wishing to send wool to be carded, manufactured or exchanged for cloth, by railroad, will please write me, and I will endeavor to make arrangements with their business associates. We have made arrangements with Meers, Cogswell & Co., of Boston, who will be paid a commission for each bushel of wool received, and will be paid a commission for each bushel of cloth sent to us.

GEORGE A. YOUNG,

agent for the charge of

Custom Carding.

Wanted!

In exchange for Cloth and Yarn—Wool, Soap, Wool,

Grease, old Rags and kind of grain, for which the

highest price will be allowed.

Please give us a call.

A. WHEELER & SONS,

Janesville, August 20, 1860.

agent for the charge of

Custom Carding.

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GEORGE A. YOUNG,

agent for the charge of

Custom Carding.

Wanted!

INSURANCE.
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
May 1, 1860.

Sale of Forfeited State Lands.

Office of Commissioners of School and University Lands, MADISON, June 16th, 1861.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.—The following described lands in Rock county having been forfeited by reason of
CONTRACT OF BANK, or the non-payment of interest, notices are hereby given, that the same will be offered for
sale at public auction, at the office of the Secretary of State, at the Capitol, in Madison, and the 3d day of NOVEMBER,
A D 1861, unless sooner redeemed; and shall be commenced at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and continue
until the time of forfeiture, or the interest up to that first day of January, A D 1862, the taxes retained
against such land, the cost of advertising, and sale of the same, and five per cent damages.

The per cent of the principal, payable at the time of the sale, will be paid by the commissioners, arranged in alphabetical order, and as published in this paper.

L. P. HANKEY,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, Commissioners of School and University Lands.
JAMES H. HOWE.

ROCK COUNTY—SCHOOL LANDS.

Cash on hand and bank, \$38,335 11
Cash in hands of Agents and in
course of transcription, 62,960 50
Cash loaned on call, 30,066 00
Total, \$121,361 00

Bill receivable for loans amply secured, 70,223 58
Real estate, unnumbered, (cash value), 15,000 00
249 shares bank stock in Hartford, in cash, 260,355 00
2,000 " " Boston, 107,655 00
400 " " St. Louis, 40,300 00
Other stocks, 16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, 28,500 00
State stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri), 6 per cent, 66,225 00
20 shares State Bank Wisconsin, 2,344 00
Total Assets, \$55,154 63
Total Liabilities, 41,425 63
Land, buildings, less or damage by fire, &c., Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Manufacturers, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon favorable terms, and at a reduction of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with peculiar propriety and interest in it, it is to be recommended to the insured. It insures to a solid million of assets well invested, and if anything were needed to commend it to the public for liberal patronage, we might offer its history of business and honorable record of its patrons, for over half a century, as ample sufficient for the purpose.

Policy issued without delay by F. WHITAKER, Agent, May 1st.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires
BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

ETNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital, - \$1,000,000,
Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181 72,
and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000
of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA

During the past five years:—
In Ohio, \$41,520 00 Michigan, \$15,043 81
Wisconsin, 106,467 07 Indiana, 146,063 00
Kentucky, 20,939 40 Illinois, 48,267 41
Missouri, 28,303 16 Kansas & Neb., 14,947 77
Iowa & Minn., 31,595 82 Arkansas & Ga., 25,945 93
Penn. & Va., 31,595 82 Mississippi and Alabama, \$52,112 18

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

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DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

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THESE ARE FIRST CLASS, FAIRLY POPULAR, AND PROMISING

paying companies. They invite investigation into their condition and solicit business entirely upon their merits. In point of solvent power, they are second to none, and are well known for their fidelity, and for equal, and no superior. They are founded upon the very best securities in the world—first class bonds and mortgages upon property in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, and elsewhere, in amounts often ten times greater than below, and are every way more reliable and permanent than railroad, bank, and other stocks, which are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and are not to be compared with the present market value of stocks, to become, almost, if not entirely, valueless. 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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Sept. 23, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, in the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE BUBBLE,

Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, August 12, 1861.

Union Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting for the appointment of two delegates from the city assembly district to the Union convention, adjourned to meet at Madison, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., will be held at the Court Room, this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock. A general attendance of members of all political parties OPPOSED to party nomination, and in favor of a Union ticket is urgently requested.

MANY CITIZENS.

Col. Mulligan's Command.

The force under Col. Mulligan at Lexington consisted of the Irish brigade, Col. Marshall's Illinois cavalry, and Peabody's command of about six hundred Home Guards and Kansas troops, in all amounting to from 2,500 to 3,000 men. His defenses consisted of heavy earthworks ten feet in height and a ditch of eight feet in width. These fortifications surround a college building, and are said to be able to resist a force of 10,000 men. The fortifications extend to the river bluff, and from the bluff to the water's edge there is a wide shelving beach.

Gen. Price has from fifteen to thirty thousand men. He is reported to have plenty of artillery, but short of powder. His principal position is at and in the village of New Lexington. Mulligan having shelled him out of Old Lexington below. Two columns of federal troops, about 5,000 strong, left St. Joseph and Chillicothe on Sunday morning, a week ago, and ought to have reached the river opposite Lexington on Thursday morning, but would be unable to cross. The character of their artillery was such that they could render no other service but to command the river beach. Some accounts say that this force did actually arrive at the time stated. If so, we do not see how it was possible for the enemy to prevent Col. Mulligan from getting water, which, as the dispatches say, was the cause of the surrender.

It is also said that Col. Sturgis had augmented this reinforcement to upwards of 6,000. In addition to this, 6,000 federal troops were on their way by steamboats, having left Jefferson City on Wednesday. These boats were at Glasgow on Thursday morning, which is about thirty miles from Lexington. Upon their arrival at Lexington there would be twelve thousand federal troops to oppose Price.

Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the positive nature of the dispatches from Jefferson City that Mulligan had surrendered on Friday afternoon, we do not credit it. It must be remembered that communication is not very direct, and that the country about Lexington is likely to be full of rumors, and what we receive from thence must be taken with considerable allowance. We hope, at least, that the news is incorrect, and think there is some ground for such a belief.

The Difference.

Our friend and correspondent A. G. —, who writes us from Washington, imagines that the only difference between the act of confiscation and Fremont's proclamation consists in a difference of phraseology — that in one case the slave is called a slave, and in the other a "person owing service." Certainly he cannot have examined the subject with his usual accuracy, or he would not have come to this conclusion, or indeed, any other conclusion than that there is a very wide difference between the act of congress and the proclamation, so far as slaves are concerned. The act of congress confiscates to the government only such slaves as are employed in the rebel army under permission or the direction of their masters. The proclamation makes the slaves of rebels who take up arms, free men. Under the law of confiscation, the master may be ever so much a rebel, with arms in his hands, enlisted in the army, and yet none of his slaves confiscated. Or his slaves may be in the army, killing Union troops, or building forts, and not be liable to confiscation, because the master has prudently withheld his permission or direction to the slaves to do so, while the same object is attained by the orders of some military officer in the rebel army. The master, to avoid the confiscation act, has only to refuse to allow his slaves to go into the rebel army, while he privately says to an officer, "if you make the order, it is submitted to under compulsion; therefore, if the federal army should at any time take possession of my plantation, no proof could be made

that my slaves served in your army under my direction or permission, and, although they labor for you continually, they cannot be confiscated." Such is the law, and it seems to have been drawn for the purpose of protecting the slaves of the rebels, while employed against the federal forces, rather than rendering the possession of the master more insecure. Such, at least, has been its effect, because it appears to have induced the President to modify Fremont's proclamation, under which the slaves of the rebels, whether at home or in the army, were made free.

We hope we have been sufficiently explicit, so that our correspondent, as well as others who think there was very little change made in the proclamation by the President's order, will understand us. We think the alteration is vitally important, not only in a practical point of view, but as indicating a policy on the part of the administration more favorable to rebel slave property than we could wish. When the government takes the position that the property of all rebels is forfeited, and their slaves free men, it will occupy the correct ground, and not before.

Union Mass Meeting.

In another column we publish a call for a Union Mass Convention, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Union Convention which meets at Madison, on Tuesday next, the 24th inst.

We deem it necessary that this meeting be unanimously attended by all, who are opposed to party nominations at this time. We therefore cordially invite all without distinction of party, and all who are in favor of the movement to attend and take part in the business of the meeting, and if possible, select delegates who will represent a majority of the people of this city in the important crisis which the nation is now passing through.

We desire to have an expression of the people in reference to those political schemers, no matter to what political party they may belong, who are now moving heaven and earth, to secure a nomination on strict party grounds, which will be their death knell, now and forever. However strange it may appear to every patriot in the state, we have every reason to know that certain politicians are endeavoring to procure nominations in strict party conventions, regardless of the best interest of the state, and nation at large. We are decidedly opposed to them, and boldly enter our protest against the course they have adopted to accomplish their purpose. We therefore appeal to all patriots who recognize at this time only two parties, viz: PATRIOTS and TRAITORS, to attend this meeting this evening.

We hold the union of these States paramount to party discipline and party usages, and therefore until the great rebellion is subdued, the glorious Constitution of the Fathers maintained as it is, and a fraternal feeling again prevailing, uniting us as before under Freedom's flag, "without a star obscured or stripe erased," we desire to have no man breathe or cherish party principles for the mere purpose of gratifying an ambitious lust for office and the spoils."

Come, then, fellow citizens, patriots and co-workers in the cause of right and justice, come one, come all who are in favor of sustaining the government in its hour of trial and carrying on the war to its bitter end, and to the bottom dollar to the meeting-to-night and take part in the deliberations. Loyal people everywhere demand it, our common country requires it, that the landmarks of old political parties be for the time obliterated and every one united, determinedly pledged to the defense of the nation, let the consequences be what they may.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Fifth Regiment.

CAMP ADVANCE, Va., Sept. 13th, 1861.

DEAR GAZETTE:—The course of life is checked but no where so much as here. The day I wrote to you last I was sent off to Washington on business, and as I was detained there all night, I went up to see our old camp and the boys who were left there to guard the tents and other property left by us. The tents were all taken down and packed into one with the other property. Our old camp looked like the breaking up of a hard winter, the whole ground covered with loose boards, tent-floors, benches and straw from our bunks. The boys there all feel well. Corp. Wilson had his discharge and was about leaving for home. Hodson was getting better very fast, Helms, Wagner, Taylor and Mitchell are in the government hospital (in the Columbian College buildings) and are all improving in health. Corp. Wilson had been sent to the hospital the day I saw him, and he says that the best of care is taken of the sick there.

When I got back here I found the boys having a good time, as they had just been paid off, half in treasury notes and half in gold. We sent home nearly half our money and would have sent more had it been in notes, but the gold we could not send. Well, never mind, we can use it somehow, I guess.

Our company went out on picket day before yesterday and had the pleasure of helping capture a spy and sending him to Gen. Smith.

A scouting party which went out from here on the 11th had a skirmish with the enemy near here, and as the Indiana regiment was going by a corn field it was fired upon by the enemy from a masked battery, and six killed, seven wounded and three are missing. Our rifled cannon soon silenced the battery and dispersed the enemy, then the party returned to camp. We could see the shells of the enemy burst in the air from the camp.

When the party returned several loads of Union families came with it, and every where along the rebel lines they are leaving homes and ransacking for life. I saw one old man seventy years old, his head white as snow, who had left his home and come within our pickets. He says that for two weeks after the battle at Bull's Run the rebel horsemen chased him through swamps,

corn fields and pine groves, but at last he was compelled to go on the other side of the river and stay until we began this advance. He says the rebels caught an old man near where he lived, who was seventy-five years old and so feeble that he had to use a cane in order to get around, and took him to Richmond, where he is now a prisoner. He (the prisoner) has two boys in the federal army.

The Second Regiment are to be paid off to-day, and I am glad of it as the boys need the money very much.

I must close as breakfast is nearly ready and Sgt. Smith says if I do not come soon he will not let me have any breakfast.

The boys are all very much pleased that Father Burgess is going to the war, but are very angry that the boys there are so slow in coming forward. Could the men in Rock county see what we have seen a regiment could be raised there in two weeks. Come on, boys. Yours in haste,

J. M. KIMBALL.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

Quavers from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1861.

The editor of the Washington Star has found a mare's nest! On Saturday afternoon his bulletin board announced in glaring capitals that the evening edition would contain "an important letter of instructions to General Fremont!" In conversation he was heard to say "a letter repudiating Fremont's proclamation!" and that it was "the greatest thing that President Lincoln had ever done for himself!" So he gave prompt publicity to his discovery without nor comment.

The "seer" of the Intelligencer, an elderly gentleman of great respectability, but not so quick-sighted as the watchman of the lesser light, has finally made the same discovery, and in this morning's issue gives it publicity, with a few complaisant comments about "what we predicted."

The vigilant commander of the Baltimore Clipper, who, it seems, has been looking out for a storm "ever since the appearance of the proclamation," at sight of this "bow in the cloud," responds from aloft his trim little craft, "aye, aye, sir! all right!"

Prentice, too, of the Louisville Journal, says, without joking, that with these "corrections desired by the Union men of Kentucky," he goes in with Fremont.

Certainly General Fremont ought to be willing to undergo almost any "modification" or curtailment, so that Mr. Lincoln has succeeded in making plain to these hair-splitting worthies the "mighty difference 'twix twiddle dum and twiddle dee."

The great preference there is for the circumlocution that "any person claimed to be held to labor or service" shall not be given up, "any law of the state or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding," over the simple declaration that "their slaves, if they have any, shall be declared free men." That they must be set free is inevitable, acting under whichever authority you please, from the simple fact that the government can do nothing else with them.

They cannot be sold, like the horses and mules, because the government is not a negro trader. They cannot be held as slaves, because the government is not a slaveholder; so that there is no other way to keep them from again rendering "aid and comfort to the enemy," but to make men of them, and if they show fight, trial them as you do other men.

It is to be hoped, however, that General Fremont will soon get his army organized and things in Missouri straightened up so that he can get out of his half military, half civil position to a field for which he is altogether better adapted. Let all the necessary negotiations and red tape arrangements for "the Mississippi flotilla" be made as quick as possible, and the expedition entrusted to brave and competent hands; and then let the intrepid Pathfinder rally his comrades for an overland route to the mouth of the Mississippi. As the leader of that enterprise, he'll be perfectly at home. His orders will all be given orally, and not subject to the criticism of superior authority. His "proclamations" then will go forth from brazen lips "in words of fire"—proclaiming liberty, not only to the slaves, but will be mighty apt to set some of the masters free! He'll make no use of red tape documents. The little paper rolls are twisted at one end and carry their comments in the other! and they'll be sent along the road on no equivocal message, but will speak right out, and mean what they say!

This will be the field of action for John C. Fremont when he gets away from the square-rule restraints of the "department," down among the mountains of Tennessee and the glades of Mississippi. His war department will be along with him, always in regular working order, and acting with perfect unanimity, free from cabinet interference, because made up of a "power behind the throne!"

How far the present attempt to "modify" the brave general will have the effect of inducing him to make any material change in his purposes, remains to be seen. If the only real reason for these efforts (and I certainly can see no other,) is to induce him so to change the phraseology of his talk with dubious kind of rhetoric which calls negroes "three-fifths of all other persons," and politely calls slaves "persons held to service and labor," it would certainly seem that the remarkable improvement in this respect, just at this time, would hardly pay for the labor. But we shall see what we shall see.

This is the day to which the long-winded Maryland legislature adjourned. With a good share of their misrepresentations in duranceville, it remains to be seen whether, upon calling the roll at Frederick this morning, enough will respond to form a quorum. For the credit of Maryland it is to be hoped that a sufficient number will be present for one day's harmonious action. But two motions are in order—open with prayer, and adjourn sine die. The former with true meaning, sincerely, sincerely. The latter, promptly, unanimously. So shall they evince a desire to make amends for the treason hatched at their former sitting.

Yours truly, A. G. —

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—11 P. M.

A special dispatch here to-night, says the federal troops at Lexington surrendered to the rebels on Friday afternoon, for want of water.

Ben. McCulloch was in Benton county Monday last, marching on Lexington.

Major Tanner's wounds, it is feared, will prove mortal.

The greatest activity prevails here in military circles.

The steamed Sunshine was brought down here to-day. She is not disabled as reported. She will doubtless be confiscated, as her captain was paid in confederate bonds for his services in ferrying Green's forces across the river at Glasgow.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 20.

The Times this morning learns that a fight took place at Wanatown, Missouri, Tuesday morning, between 600 federals under Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed with a loss of seven killed, 100 horses and all their tents and supplies.

Our force lost two privates killed and six wounded.

Special despatch the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Forney's Sunday Chronicle says that it has authority to say that the Administration has never entertained the idea of the removal of Maj. Gen. Fremont; and that he is as high in the confidence of the government as when he started out upon his mission. Per contra, a member of the Cabinet wonders what "authority" the Chronicle has, and calls the question of removal undecided. He says that the inclination of the cabinet is against the General, though not on account of his proclamation. It is believed here among unprejudiced parties that the Blairs and many of the officers are against him, but the people, and the President, favor him. Quarter-Master Meigs who has just returned from St. Louis, reports him acting with great energy; but it is understood that he says that the expenditures of the departments are unwarrantably heavy. His hold on the great masses of the west, the great popularity of his proclamation, and the difficulty of finding a successor, makes his removal a dangerous experiment in times like those; and it is not at all probable that the administration will attempt it. In the recent withdrawal

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THIS DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.

All officers of Gen. Fremont's staff were ordered to day to report themselves at headquarters forthwith.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Special to the Herald.—From developments made to-day I am satisfied that the statement forwarded last night, purporting to come from a man just from Manassas, concerning the strength and condition of the rebels, was garbled, coming through an outside party. To-day I have seen him and his statement is very clear, and confirmed by numerous other statements made by other reliable parties. His position of late at Richmond, Manassas, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Munson's Hill and Fairfax, at various periods, and his extensive acquaintance with men and things, have enabled him to judge well of the condition and movements of the rebels.

[Signed.]

ROBERT ANDERSON,

Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Gov. Magoffin has also issued his proclamation ordering Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by the recent resolutions of the Kentucky legislature in reference to the expulsion of invaders.

Gen. Crittenden has ordered the militia to be mustered forthwith into service.

Hamilton Pope, brigadier general of the Home Guard, also called upon the people of each ward in Louisville, to meet this afternoon and organize companies for the purpose of protecting the city.

The Evening Bulletin says 8,000 men

are to be mustered into service.

The force at Washington and Newburgh, and that 2,000 of them had landed on Roanoke Island with the intention of destroying the light house and dwellings of Unionists.

A detachment of 700 men accompanied by a naval force, were about leaving Hatteras Inlet to prevent their inroads.

The privateers Coffee and Winslow visited Ocracoke Inlet to carry off the confederate guns, but left on seeing the Fanny.

The ship Argos, from Yarmouth, U. S., with fish and salt, ran into Hatteras, and was secured as a prize.

A considerable force of rebels

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861.
Chicago, through, Arrive. Close. Depart.
12:30 A. M. 6:40 A. M. 7:10 A. M.
12:30 P. M. 6:40 P. M. 7:10 P. M.
Oshkosh and way 3:25 P. M. 11:30 A. M. 12:05 P. M.
Milwaukee, through, 8:30 A. M. 6:30 A. M. 7:00 A. M.
" way, 12:30 P. M. 12:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien, 8:30 A. M. 12:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M.
Muskego, 8:30 A. M. 6:30 P. M. 4:45 P. M.
Belvidere, 4:30 P. M. 9:10 A. M. 9:45 A. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvester departs Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrives Wednesday.
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P. M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.
J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

DOCTOR HAMILIN.—It will be perceived by reference to a card from Doctor Palmer, lately appointed surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, that he has transferred his professional business to Dr. Hamlin, of New York, who occupies Dr. P.'s former office. Dr. Hamlin brings with him the highest testimonies of capacity and education as a physician and surgeon; this together with the confidence reposed in his ability by Dr. Palmer, is a sufficient guarantee to the public of the proper discharge of the duties of his profession.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Messrs. Echlin & Foote and M. Harsh have left with us new advertisements, which will appear to-morrow. They have each a fine stock of goods.

WAR MEETING.—There will be a war meeting at Emerald Grove, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 24th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of aiding the Rock and Green county regiments. Let every one who is willing to enlist be present.

SPRING VALLEY DISTRICT.—The delegates to the republican state convention from the Spring Valley assembly district are Messrs. C. F. Dickey and Orrin Guernsey. There will probably be no delegates appointed to the Union convention.

JANESVILLE CITY DISTRICT.—The convention of delegates from the several wards in this city met on Saturday evening at the court room, and appointed Wm. B. Strong and Wm. A. Lawrence as delegates from this assembly district to the republican state convention.

CAMP TREDWY.—The camp for the 13th regiment has been located upon the prairie on the Mount Zion road, north-east of Dr. Whiting's residence. Fifteen tents were put up to-day, and are occupied by the Ruler Guards.

ACCIDENT.—Chas. Wilmarth, a wheat buyer of this city, fell from a load of wheat in the street near the Corn Exchange, this afternoon, and one of the wheels passed over his body, injuring him seriously.

BRADFORD DISTRICT.—The republicans of the Bradford assembly district have elected Messrs. R. B. Pember and S. S. Northrop delegates to the republican state convention. Messrs. W. H. Stark and T. C. Westby are the delegates to the Union convention.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.—The following order was issued from the war department on Tuesday:

"The commanding officer of the United States forces at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, is authorized to accept the services of such North Carolinians, not to exceed one regiment, as in his neighborhood may volunteer to take up arms for the United States, and to designate a regular army officer to muster them into service. The recruits will be organized in the first instance into a battalion or regiment, according to numbers. The mustering officer will make timely requisition for arms and other necessary supplies, and the commanding officer will, on the recommendation of the volunteers, propose such persons as he may deem suitable to officer the companies, battalion or regiment, that may, if approved, be commanded by the President. By order,

L. THOMAS, Adj. Gen. U. S. A."

Fort Lafayette contains eighty-one prisoners, who are guarded by eighty-two soldiers. This proportion of soldiers to prisoners is accidental; still, it is intended that the former shall not greatly exceed the latter.

The letters from our diplomatic representatives in Russia, Germany, and Italy contain gratifying and satisfactory evidences of the sympathy of the sovereigns and people with us in our war with the rebellion.

PRISONERS AT ST. LOUIS.—There are now seventy-four rebel prisoners confined in the military prison at St. Louis.

Tacitus says: "In the early ages man lived a life of innocence and simplicity."—Upon this a critic remarks: "When was this period of innocence? The first woman went astray. The very first man born into the world killed the second. When did the time of simplicity begin?"

The following story is told of Rev. Dr. Morse: At an association dinner a debate arose as to the benefit of flogging in bringing up children. The doctor took the affirmative, and his chief opponent was a young minister, whose reputation for veracity was not very high. He maintained that parents often do harm to their children from unjust punishment, from not knowing the facts in the case. "Why?" said he, "the only time my father whipped me was for telling the truth." "Well," retorted the Doctor, "it cured you of it!"

Lieut. Lyon, a nephew of the late Gen. Lyon, was one of the killed in the accident near Cockeysville, Md., where the train bearing the "Iron Harris cavalry" was thrown from the track. He was formerly employed in the office of the Christian Secretary at Hartford, Ct. His remains will be taken to Ashford, Ct.

JOHN A. LOGAN DONE WITH COMPROMISE.—The Crawford (Ill.) Bulletin, speaking of the revolutionized sentiment in Egypt in favor of the war, and particularly of Colonel John A. Logan's regiment, says:

"Logan declares that he and other commissioners in congress met in a secret conclave, and determined to make a last effort. They sent May to Richmond to ascertain if the confederates would entertain, accept or offer any compromise. No compromise could be agreed upon, they utterly refusing, even though a blank sheet of paper be given them to write their own terms. Logan declares their intention to fight, and call upon all democrats to rally around the old flag, and thwart them in their diabolical efforts to destroy the government."

Last week General Fremont telegraphed to the War Department for sixteen nine-inch guns and thirty thirteen-inch mortars. The former reached him from Pittsburg in three days. The latter were manufactured and delivered at the rate of five a week. These mortars throw shells weighing two hundred and forty pounds, which strike with a force equivalent to forty tons.

To My Patrons.

Believing that my services, for the present are needed more in the war than they are here, I have concluded to leave immediately for the scene of action.

Doctor Hamlin, of New York, a gentleman whose qualifications, skill and experience entitle him to a full share of public confidence, and E. F. Spaulding, who has been with me for the past year, will attend to the duties of the office and wants of my patrons during my absence.

Those having claims against me will present them at the office for payment; and those indebted to me for medical services will please call and settle their accounts without delay. HENRY PALMER.

Janesville, Sept. 20, 1861. se23dt-wlt

PREMIUM LIST

OF THE People's Fair of Rock County.

DIVISION A—NO. 1

Blooded Horses.

N. B. Royce, Harmony, 1st premium for best thoroughbred stallion over 4 years old, \$50.00
Committee—Seth Fisher, E. F. North, David McClay.

DIVISION A—NO. 2

Horses for General Purposes.

N. B. Royce, Harmony, 1st premium on stallion over 4 years old, \$10.00
C. Fenton, Janesville, 2d premium on stallion over 4 years old, \$6.00

N. B. Shurlock, Johnston, 1st premium on stallion over 3 years old and under 4, \$6.00

B. Bullard, Union, 2d premium on stallion over 3 years old, \$4.00

J. W. Rock, Beloit, 1st premium on stallion over 2 and under 3 years old, \$3.00

A. C. Douglas, Plymouth, 2d premium on stallion over 2 and under 3 years old, \$2.00

R. W. Wenzel, Beloit, 1st premium on gelding over 4 years old (no competition), \$2.00

A. Holmes, Johnston, 1st premium on gelding over 3 and under 4 yrs old, \$2.00

B. Bullard, Union, 2d premium on gelding over 3 and under 4 yrs old, \$1.00

D. McKillips, Johnston, 1st premium on gelding over 2 and under 3 yrs old, \$1.00

A. Stevens, Center, 1st premium on mare colt over 2 and under 3 yrs old, \$1.00

A. Sherman, La Prairie, 1st premium on sucking horse colt, \$1.00

R. W. Wenzel, Beloit, 1st premium on sucking horse colt, \$1.00

J. H. Auld, La Prairie, 1st premium on mare colt over 3 and under 2 yrs old, \$1.00

B. Bullard, Union, 2d premium on mare colt over 3 and under 2 yrs old, \$1.00

W. P. Spaulding, Harmony, 1st premium on mare colt, \$1.00

W. P. Spaulding, La Prairie, 2d premium on mare colt, \$1.00

Com.—David McKey, Seth Fisher, E. F. North.

DIVISION A—NO. 3

Dray and Road Horses.

S. S. Johnson, Beloit, 1st premium on span matched roadsters, \$5.00

R. T. Pember, Beloit, 2d premium on span matched carriage horses, \$3.00

E. Hubble, Fenton, 1st premium on span matched carriage horses, \$3.00

D. F. Duncanson, Janesville, 1st premium on span matched carriage horses, \$3.00

F. Childs, La Prairie, 2d premium on carriage horses, \$2.00

A. C. Douglas, Plymouth, 3d premium on carriage horses, \$2.00

H. C. Tracy, Center, 1st premium on carriage horses, \$2.00

H. Sherman, Harmony, 2d premium on carriage horses, \$2.00

H. D. Johnson, Johnston, 1st premium on carriage horses, \$2.00

Com.—J. A. Fink, E. F. North.

DIVISION A—NO. 4

Carriage and Saddle Horses.

H. B. Johnson, Solonstown, 1st premium on span matched carriage horses, \$2.00

R. G. Sherman, La Prairie, 2d premium on span matched carriage horses, \$1.00

G. Sherman, La Prairie, 3d premium on span matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 1st premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 2d premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 3d premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 4th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 5th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 6th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 7th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 8th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 9th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 10th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 11th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 12th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 13th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 14th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 15th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 16th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 17th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 18th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 19th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 20th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 21st premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 22nd premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 23rd premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 24th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 25th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 26th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 27th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 28th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 29th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 30th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 31st premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 32nd premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 33rd premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 34th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 35th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 36th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 37th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 38th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 39th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 40th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 41st premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 42nd premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 43rd premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 44th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 45th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00

P. D. Wemple, Bradford, 46th premium on a pair of matched carriage horses, \$1.00</p

HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
May 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank.....\$38,358.11

Cash in hands of Agents, and in
course of transmission.....62,620.89

Cash loaned on call.....30,000.00

Bill receivable for loans amply secured.....70,222.69

Real estate, unencumbered, (cash value).....15,000.00

2400 shares bank stock in Hartford, m'd.....17,500.00

2000 " " Boston, " " 107,665.00

400 " " St. Louis, " " 40,820.00

160 " railroad and
other stock.....16,750.00

Hartford City Bonds 5 per cent.....38,500.00

State stocks (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri) 8 per cent.....65,025.00

20 shares State Bank Wisconsin.....5,140.00

Total Assets......\$95,754.53

Total Liabilities......\$95,626.72

Insurance companies or damage by fire, Dives, Insurance, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with peculiar property it has been demonstrated that "The Old Hartford" is a million of assets well invested, and if anything were needed to command it to the public for liberal patronage, we might offer its history of success in business and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, as ample sufficient for the same.

Police issued without delay by mail.

F. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires
BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital, - \$1,000,000,

Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181.72,

and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of Losses have been paid by the Ætna Insurance Company in the last forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ÆTNA

during the past five years:

In Ohio.....\$43,921.83

Michigan.....106,665.07

Wisconsin.....1,348.37

Kentucky.....20,518.04

Tennessee.....97,549.41

Iowa & Minn. 102,399.46

Kansas & Neb. 10,945.77

Penn & N.J. 31,595.82

Arkansas & Tex. 23,950.95

Mississippi and Alabama, 80,121.19.

FIKE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profits.

Special attention given to insurance for terms of 1 to 5 years.

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages the Ætna Insurance Company possess in its line should not be overlooked.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property holders to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the state. Policies issued without delay, by any or the duly authorized agents of the company.

Ætna Insurance attended to every detail of care and fidelity.

W. E. COLLINS, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City

Capital and Surplus......\$380,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City

Capital and Surplus......\$16,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City

Capital and Surplus......\$260,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

Capital and Surplus......\$200,457

Montank Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

Capital and Surplus......\$15,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springsfield, Mass.

Capital and Surplus......\$450,000

THE above and First Class, justly popular, and prompt in paying claims, and solvent business entities upon their real merits.

In point of solvency and reliability and honorable dealing, they have but few equals, and no superior.

They are founded upon the best and most solid

property in the New York and Brooklyn securities that have not, for the past ten years, depreciated below par, and are every way more reliable than any other

reliable, and solvent stock which are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and liable, in some

degree, as the experience of the past teaches, to be almost, if not entirely, valueless.

And while these

commodities are of course well calculated to be realized by publishing *partial and one-sided* statements of their condition, and without a cash surplus on hand sufficient to reimburse the owners for the risks, the above statement always serves to keep over the market their capital the amount, and in most instances four times, for the reimbursement of all their risks.

With such a foundation, and with such a

confidence in the stock with confidence to obtain the best for liberal patronage.

Policies issued without delay, and farm risks for a series of years taken at least rates than can be done by Mutual Companies, and a certainty given instead of an uncertainty.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

F. WHITAKER, Agent.

100,000 Ibs. Wool Wanted

AT THE

JANESVILLE WOOLEN FACTORY,

HAVING put their machinery in perfect order, the

subscribers are now ready to manufacture wool

in the most reasonable terms. We shall make our goods in the most judicious manner, and will warrant them to be of the best quality.

We shall make Black, Brown, Blue, Green and Mixed Colors.

White, Mill, and Chained Fing.

Red, also various kinds of

Stocking Yarn, such as

White, Mill, Mix.

ed. Chained, etc.

We manufacture on order, by the yard, or buy your wool at the highest rates and sell you cloth at reasonable prices as you may prefer.

Custom Carding.

We shall attend promptly to this branch, also to color and dye garments, Shawls, etc. Also, carpets washed and sorted.

Those wishing to send wool to be carded, manufacture, or exchanged for cloth, by railroad, will please write by mail, what they want, and they may rely on having their business done satisfactorily.

Those who have any goods to be sent to us, or to be sent to the factory, may do so by express, or by rail.

We shall put out the best, and would recommend farm work done in the west, and would recommend to those to have their fine wool well cleaned at our factory.

Never use soap in carding, as it will damage the cloth.

We shall keep a good supply of soap.

MIXED AND WHITE ROLLS

on hand, for sale at fair prices.

Cloth Dressing!

We shall attend promptly to this branch, also to color and dye garments, Shawls, etc. Also, carpets washed and sorted.

Those wishing to send wool to be carded, manufacture, or exchanged for cloth, by railroad, will please write by mail, what they want, and they may rely on having their business done satisfactorily.

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Never use soap in carding, as it will damage the cloth.

We shall keep a good supply of soap.

Mixed and White Rolls

on hand, for sale at fair prices.

Wanted!

In exchange for old worn Yarn—Wood, Soap, Wool, Grease, old Mills and most kinds of Grains, for which the highest rates will be allowed.

Please give us a call.

P. A. WHEELER & SONS.

Janesville, March 22, 1860.

400 fm.

Change of Proprietors.

WE HAVE purchased from Mr. Platt Eyclesheimer his interest in the

The Most Market

In the center of the Milwaukee street bridge, and where he continues the business.

As in past times, this market will be eminently the best, and every particular business will be conducted in the same spirit of energy and success as it has always done.

The change of proprietors will be made to the advantage of the change of proprietors.

GEORGE A. YOUNG.

Janesville, August 20, 1860.

as above.

Y. A. YOUNG.

Janesville, August 20, 1860.

as above.

Y. A. YOUNG.

Janesville, August 20, 1860.

as above.

Y. A. YOUNG.

Janesville, August 20, 1860.

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Y. A. YOUNG.

Janesville, August 20, 1860.

as above.

Y. A. YOUNG.

Janesville, August 20, 1860.